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FILE ONLY

STATINTL

INMAN
ST. LOUIS, IL

Southwestern Bell Corp. announced Friday that former deputy CIA director and retired Adm. Bobby Ray Inman of Austin, Texas, has been elected to its board of directors.

Inman is chairman, president and chief executive officer of Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corp., a 21-member advanced computer research consortium based in Austin.

Bell Communications Research Inc., of Livingston N.J., which does research and development for Southwestern Bell and the six other regional telephone companies created by the divestiture of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., recently joined MCC.

"We are fortunate to have Admiral Inman join us in the formative years of our corporate history as we prepare to examine the vast opportunities opened by the information age," said Zane E. Barnes, chairman and chief executive officer of Southwestern Bell.

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

US is beefing up its covert activities

By Peter Grier

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

IN the late 1940s, the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) provided funding for guerrilla fighters in China, Albania, and the Ukraine section of the Soviet Union. These operations — among the first covert actions by the agency — were but minor annoyances to their communist targets.

Forty years and much experience later, and half a world away, the United States is involved in "covert" operation, this one highly controversial. The country in question is Nicaragua; the US allies are an estimated 7,000 to 12,000 *contras* fighting their country's ruling Sandinista regime.

As covert actions go, this is a modest affair. But intelligence experts say that since there is no national consensus on overall US policy in Central America, aid to the *contras* has raised old questions about when and where secret action is justified.

It has also focused attention on the capabilities of US intelligence agencies, which are rebuilding after the budget and staff cuts of the mid-1970s. Covert action, after all, represents only a small fraction of what US intelligence does. Today, there is much debate among experts about the quality of the major portion of US intelligence work — research and analysis.

"There have been some successes, and some significant improvement in the quality of US intelligence," says a former military intelligence officer. But this source adds that there is still a tendency for reports to be too bland.

The US has long been ambivalent about the means required to produce good intelligence.

There is something about does not fit our image of This attitude was expressive of State Henry Stimson: down an operation that de grams on the theory that read each other's mail."

But the fact is the US has the not-quite-gentlemanly vening in other nations' following World War II, th der the table to Christian

and moderate worker groups throughout Western Europe to help keep the region from turning to communism. Paramilitary teams of partisans were dropped behind the Iron Curtain.

In the '50s, US envoy Kermit Roosevelt and a suitcase of money helped topple Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq, restoring the more pro-Western Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi to his throne. A somewhat gaudier campaign in 1954, including covert ra-

dio broadcasts and US-supplied warplanes, deposed Guatemalan head of state Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán (who had expropriated US corporate property).

Then came the Bay of Pigs. The US-backed partisan invasion of Fidel Castro's Cuba in 1961 was a military and propaganda flop.

By the mid 1970s, these and other operations had come back to haunt the CIA. A pair of congressional committees, angered by what they perceived as CIA abuse of power, proposed a number of reforms, most aimed at tightening control over the agency.

These committees considered a blanket ban on covert action. They backed off, however, after deciding the US did need a foreign policy tool in between mere speech and sending in the Marines. "We decided there were circumstances where you wanted to do it," says an academic source who was a staffer on one of the panels.

But the CIA, branded a "rogue elephant" by the public investigations, was not eager to rush

back into undercover actions. When President Carter took office in 1977, he inherited "zero" covert actions, according to his director of Central Intelligence, Adm. Stansfield Turner.

President Carter and Admiral Turner eased the CIA back into secret operations. This process has continued under the Reagan administration and its agency director, William Casey. By most accounts, Mr. Casey is a director preoccupied with covert action. Under his direction the CIA proposed (but did not get) such an action against the small South American country of Suriname, intelligence sources say.

The largest "covert" operation currently being run by the US ("It is a little bizarre to be debating covert action in public," says former CIA director William Colby) is probably its

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Security Fears Spur Embassy-Building Program

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writer

The State Department has undertaken what is likely to be the biggest embassy-building program in the history of the United States after learning that more than half of the 262 U.S. embassies and other diplomatic posts do not meet minimum security standards established after last September's terrorist bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut.

A high-level advisory panel headed by retired admiral Bobby R. Inman, former director of the National Security Agency, reported to Secretary of State George P. Shultz last month that 139 of the overseas posts must be replaced or "significantly overhauled" to meet the new standards.

According to initial State Department estimates, it will cost \$3.3 billion to bring these embassies and consulates up to the new standard, including purchase of land and the design, construction and furnishing of many new buildings. About two-thirds of the funds would be needed in the volatile Middle East, officials said.

These sums would be partially offset by the sale of existing U.S. land and buildings no longer suitable for American missions in the age of the terrorist bomb.

One of the most important and most expensive new standards for U.S. embassies is a security zone of

at least 100 feet outside major buildings as protection against car and truck bombs such as those that have damaged or destroyed U.S. Embassy buildings in Beirut and other Mideast capitals and a U.S. Marine headquarters compound in Beirut.

Such security zones are almost impossible to arrange in crowded downtown areas, where many U.S. diplomatic buildings have been located for public and official convenience.

Other standards require unusually heavy structures and special construction to withstand explosions and heavy-duty windows and doors that include shatterproof glass.

Inman's group, the Advisory Panel on Overseas Security, was appointed by Shultz last July to advise on security threats overseas in the next 10 years and how to counter them.

A preliminary report was submitted to Shultz Feb. 6, with a final report expected in May. Shultz last Wednesday made the first partial disclosure of the panel's findings to the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on international operations.

State Department officials said the truck-bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut last Sept. 20, in which two Americans and about 20 Lebanese were killed, was a major spur to the new security standards and large-scale program being undertaken to meet them.

Senate and House committee investigations of the incident were sharply critical of security arrangements and precautions. Some lawmakers also said culpable officials should be held accountable for the failure to install adequate barriers to slow or halt vehicles entering the embassy compound.

Among recommendations of the Inman panel, according to the State Department, is to convene a board of inquiry in the event of terrorist acts to assess accountability for possible security lapses. The State Department investigated responsibility for the Sept. 20 bombing.

No action was taken against U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew because of recognition that he was dealing with a situation involving many threats. Thinking that kidnapping posed the greatest threat, Bartholomew had set aside most of the spare vehicles for shuttling ambas-

sy officials to and from work, rather than blocking access to the embassy building, according to State Department sources.

As the result of an administration request immediately after the bombing, Congress authorized \$361 million in supplemental funds to improve security at U.S. missions abroad and diplomatic buildings at home. Only \$110 million has been appropriated.

Eleven U.S. Embassy or consular buildings are to be constructed or reconstructed at a cost of \$175 million under last fall's supplemental security plan. Another 11 new overseas buildings are to be built at a cost of \$139 million under security provisions of the administration's recently submitted budget for fiscal 1986.

In typical recent years, only two or three new embassy buildings have been undertaken.

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CAPITAL COMMENT

CIA MYSTERY MAN

Is John Paisley Really Dead?
Was He Really Deep Throat?

Here's a dark-horse candidate for the identity of Deep Throat: John Paisley.

More than a decade after Watergate forced Richard Nixon to resign the presidency, no one yet knows the identity of the prime source for *Washington Post* reporter Bob Woodward.

The 55-year-old Paisley, a long-time CIA agent, disappeared in the Chesapeake Bay on September 24, 1978, after using the radio aboard his 31-foot sloop, the *Brillig*, to tell friends he would be out past dark and to ask them to leave the lights on at his dock near Lusby, Maryland.

A day later, his unoccupied yacht ran aground near Point Lookout, at the mouth of the Potomac River. One week after that, a badly decomposed body with a bullet hole in the head and two diving weights strapped around the torso was found floating in the Bay at the mouth of the Patuxent River.

The body was identified as Paisley's—based on dental records and fingerprints—and was cremated before Paisley's family could view it. Suicide was tentatively listed as the cause of death.

The CIA initially downplayed Paisley's CIA connections,

claiming that he was a low-level employee who had retired four years earlier. Actually, Paisley had joined the Agency in 1954, had risen to the post of deputy director of strategic research, and had served as a \$200-a-day "consultant" since his retirement, overseeing a team that assessed the quality of the CIA's studies of the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, Paisley was revealed to have been the CIA's liaison with the White House Plumbers, the group including G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt that was created to plug White House leaks. The Plumbers planned such actions as the break-in of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office and the June 17, 1972, entry of the Democratic National Committee's headquarters at the Watergate.

Paisley's links to the *Post* are murky, yet substantial.

He is said to have participated in a swingers' club in the Virginia suburbs whose members included several CIA officials and a member of the *Post*'s Watergate investigative force. Paisley's nickname within the sex ring: Deep Throat.

And Paisley supposedly carried a card that falsely identified him as a *Washington Post* deliv-

ery man; he once climbed from a *Post* truck over the wall of the Soviet Embassy. Allegedly, the Coast Guard called the *Post* immediately after the body was recovered from Chesapeake Bay.

Paisley's death has been cloaked in mystery for more than six years. The body recovered from the Bay was substantially shorter and lighter than Paisley; the position of the bullet wound in the head makes it unlikely that a right-handed man such as Paisley could have shot himself there. Members of his immediate family doubt that the body identified as Paisley's was his.

So questions remain about Paisley: Is he dead? If so, did he commit suicide? Or was he murdered? And by whom—the CIA, the Russians, a rival lover? Or did he defect? And was the swingers' club the only place he was known as Deep Throat?

Washington author Jim Hougan, who has just published a controversial analysis of Watergate, *Secret Agenda*, has another Deep Throat candidate: Bobby Ray Inman, the former deputy director of the CIA. Like the 41-year-old Woodward, Inman, 53, once held a sensitive post in Naval Intelligence, finally rising to director. Inman also served as director of the National Security Agency.

When Hougan asked Inman recently if he was Deep Throat, Inman denied it, pointing out that he had left Washington during



John Paisley
Was Deep Throat Deep-Sixed?

the Watergate period. Inman actually left for an assignment in Hawaii in December 1973. Woodward's last conversation of substance with Deep Throat was one month earlier.

But, Inman insisted, he couldn't have been Deep Throat. After all, he had called Bob Woodward and asked him if he was Deep Throat, and Woodward had said no. Hougan argues that this suggests Inman was at least a key source for Woodward; otherwise, why would he have to ask if he was the main source?

Inman resigned from the CIA in 1982. It was major news at the time. The reporter who got the scoop: Bob Woodward.

—ROBERT PACK